IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FAVORABLE NEWS. War Preparations by the

Mexican States.

New Cabinet of President Juarez --General Doblado, Minister of War, and Lerdo De Teja-

Senor Fuente Appointed Minister Plenipctentiary to the United States.

da, Secretary of State.

ATROCITIES OF THE FRENCH,

Our San Luis Potosi Correspondence. Sax Jose Force: August 21, 1863.
Since my last, another mouth has passed in the history of the French invasion, but a mouth destined to mark the turning point is the career of success which, to a limited extend, the French have achieved in the most wicked

notives of policy of the capital of the country, had for the moment dispirited the people, and the change necessarily avolved in the removal of the government to the new apital, in the formation of a new plan of campaign, and essary reorganization of the army, had required tage of a certain length of time without the occurof any striking events, and may have led to the be-broad that the nation was quiescent under the igno-

tiny heared upon it by the Emperor of France. But it is not so; or if it could have been, nothing could have been better contrived to rouse it to burning indigna-tion, and to cause the entire people to spring to arms as ne man, than the acts which have followed the occupa-

combination of farce and of tragedy which these nd of contempt had it not been felt that there was behind hat his purposes were now clearly unveiled, and that ey meant nothing less than the extinguishment of the vereignty of Mexico and the making of it a colony of

to Mexico? Who is he? What secret power does he pos-sess in his person that the Mexicons are to fall down and What is he but the more tool of the Emgiddy emanence—in automatic puppet to do his bidding? Where is this foreigner's right to come across the seas at the call of two hundred and filteen traitors, endorsed by the few towns held by French arms along the line from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and gainst the will of nine-tenths of the people of Mexico and in violation of all of the most sacred rights of nationalities, to seek through the sole might of the Emperor of the French to rule over Mexico?

If anything were wanting to stir the blocd of the Mex-

itle since Spanish kings enslaved them. Iturbide led in its folds the infant republic, and Santa Anna angled in its folds the infant republic, and Santa Anna sight the title as the lest expiring hope of preserving power and perpetuating the rule of the Church. To substantially the rule of the Church. To substantially the substantial that the country of their citizenship, thus dispublishing nearly five-sevenths of the population of Mex.

Nor have the military successes of the French cost been such as to give them any further white. ge. On the contrary, under the pretence,
r avowed by General Forey, that the rainy
prevented active operations in the field, their
ments have been limited to small expeditions to the of Toluca and Pachuca, within a few leagues of the for this it has been necessary to withdraw their ment garrison from Orizaba, and that town has been occupied by the national forces. The only ces of any importance, therefore, that the French to occupy in the republic are the cities of Mexico, bla, Vera Cruz and Tampico. The two latter are of Fern Cruz to the city of Mexico they can only pass at mmment peril and risk. Several convoys have been capared, and the French forces on the march are constantly herassed by the government troops. Maximilian will need a very strong force to guard him from the loving embraces of his new subjects, and along his limited journey to the interior, should be old precisely what the French forces, whose puppet he id upon-nothing more.

Some days since the traitor Oronoz left the city of his lines to do so his Mexican forces in a body went over to the national troops, with whom they united, shouting e, and death to the French. Orono

appointed by General Forey, the constitutional gov-cent, through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor ments of all friendly Powers, protesting against all nots nized by those Powers in any way as the government of Mexico. This protest was accompanied by another protest or manifesto from the Permanent Deputation of Congress, which remains in session at the capital

This protest closes as follows:—

The Fermanent Deputation, in the name of the Congress of the Union, and as the latthful interpreters of the national south out, so energetically and universally manifested, believes that it fulfils a most solemn obligation in reproducing, as by these presents it does reproduce, all the declarations and protestats before made by the other legitimate and loyal authorities of the country—declarations which disavow and declare null and of no effect, as against the sovereignty of the Mexican people, and without force or legal value, all acts done or which may be done by virtue of the power or under the influence of the foreign invaler; and it declares that in the constitutional orbit of its functions, remaining always at the side of the government which the nation, in the exercise of its sovereign will, manifested in conformity with its organic law, has freely established, until the next session of the National Assembly shall take place it will co-operate with all the energy and self devotion isspired by patriotism in repelling force by force, and in using every means to disconnect and defeat the machinatins of treason and of conquest, in order to maintain secure the independence, the sovereignty, the laws and the perfect freedom of the required. A force of the mine and the prometh by the state of the Mexican people does not indicate that it is a basic for will that A force on the protect protect with the action in the protect of the Mexican people does not indicate that it is

to require refutation.

These documents were followed by a most stirring appeal from General D. Manuel Doblado, the late Governor of the State of Guanajuato, addressed particularly to the mhabitants of that State, but equally applicable to all. Doblado says:—

"Under the dag of independence, for the first time

thrown to the breeze by the venerable curate Higuel Hidalgo, are now joined all political parties; for under its shadow there is harm only to traitors. To day I call upor moderados or liberals, to lend their services, each one independence. To day d'appear with political hatrods all the unhappy denominations o en of civil war. In the bloody straggle upon which we have now to enter there are only two distinctions which can henceforth be known— Mexicans, or Frenchmen and traitors, invaders or invaded,

quired a new importance; for within the past few days the Cabinet of President Juarez has been reformed under War, with Sebastain Lorde de Te ada as Secretary of State. These are probably the two most able men in the Mexican

republic to-day, and under their undoubted determinat power, and their well known energy, the French will soon find that the military question is very far from being closed, perhaps only about to be opened. I am also happy in being able to amounce that Senor Fueste, the late b'e Minister of Foreign Affairs, bas been appoin Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and will take his departure for that contry to-morrow. Senor Mariscal, late chief clerk of the Copartment of Foreign Affairs, a gentleman of fine accompliahments, accompanies him as secretary of legation. Senor Romero, the late Charge d'Affairs in Washington, will remain in this country, having outered the army, where he has received the rank of colonel and has been appointed on the staff of the Commander in-

national forces, is a young man of great promise. He is bold, daring, en erprising and of indefatigable energy and serv d with groat distruction at the siege of Puebia and serv d with great distruction at the siege of Puebla
He has now under his command a very respectable force,
rapidly being automated, with which le will
soon resume offensive operations. The different
States are responding with great alacrity to the
appeals made upon them by the government.
The State of Guanajuate has, besides its forces now with
General Diaz, nearly 7,000 men, well armed, clothed,
paid and fed. This State, Queretare, Gajaca, Zacatecas,
Jaisco, Durango and other States of the republic, are or
ganizing their respective forces, and overywhere the
spirit of resistance is breaking out with new strength and
more determination of purpose. General Negrete, who is more determination of purpose. General Negrete, who is operating in the States of Puebla and Tlascala, is already giving great trouble to the French, and in the State of Vers Cruz there are considerable bodies of guerillas constant ly attacking the French line of communication. So soon as we can get arms, and money from the United States we shall be able to place over 100,000 men in active ope-

we shall be able to place over 100,000 men in active operation against the French.

From the city of Mexico we learn that much uneasiness prevails with regard to the course the United States will adopt with reference to the maintenance of the Mouroe doctrine; and now that their work is done, and the proclaimers of the empire begin to see the enormity of the act they have committed, they are disposed to shrink from the responsibility to the United States in which they have beginned to see a non-appears probable. have become involved, in case, as now appears probable its power is again restored. The French soldiers are also much dissatisfied with the expedition, and are anxious to

get back to France.

The boasted security which the intervention was to bring does not appear to have been realized. The roads were never more insecure than now between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The diligence is robbed even before it has left the limits of the cities of Mexico and Puebla, the strongholds of the French, and commerce is completely paralyzed, the merchants not finding security for their troops. Communication from the city of Mexico to the

tress, and in many ways they are beginning to feel the weight of the iron hand of the invader.

The other day an estimable young Mexican gentleman, Eduardo Cabatlero by name, was walking with his wife, who, unfortunately, was young and pretty. They were followed home by a French soldier, who attempted to enter the house. The husband resisted, and, in the atterenter the house. The husband resisted, and, in the altercation which ensued, used such weapons of defence as
he had at hand, but without injury to the soldier. The
latter called for assistance. The husband was arrested,
tried before the French permanent military commission
upon the charge of attempting to assassinate a French
soldier, condemned to be shot, and was publicly executed.
This is the fate of Mexicans who even seek to defend the
hoops of their wives under the civilization Napoleon is
benevolently introducing into Mexico.

A thousand such outrages as this, which have already
marked the French occupation—the whipping of women
and the imprisonments and confiscations of property
which have occurred—are arousing a deep sented suimosity against the very name of the French, which it
will take long years to remove. This has France gained

mosity against the very name of the French, which it will take long years to remove. This has France gained in place of the Irlendy feeling with which the French were heretofore regarded. This is the reward of the ill-timed ambition of her emporor. A country devastated and thrown into disorder, a commerce rained and sentiments or regard changed to emotions of the despest hatred on the part of an entire people. Is this progress? It is a solemn lie before the world to proclaim that the people of Mexico are in favor of French intervention or that they will sequiesce in the establishment of a monarchy, be it under Maximilian or any one else. They have freely adopted the institutions they choose; they desire no other, and they are determined that the republic shall be maintained.

Never were the people so united and so determined as now, and under the able administration of Gen. Poblado and Mr. Lerdo, supported as they will be by the Govern-ors of the States, a new compaign is about to be inau-gurated which may have very different results for the French from that which was closed at Puebla. There may come for them, perhaps, with money and arms from the United States, another 5th of May.

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ceding the great rowing match for the championship. river, came off on Tuceday afternoon, being the day succeeding the great rowing match for the championship. There was upwards of five thousand people present, and the day was highly favorable for the aquatic contest, the river being as smooth and calm as a mirror. The principal event of the day was the single scall race of five mices, the first prize being \$75, the second \$50 and the third \$25. The oarsmen of New York, Newburg, Pittsburg and Poughkeepsie were all represented, the entries being John Biglin and John Burger, of New York, Wm. Bash, of Pittsburg Gilbert Ward (a brother of the ex champion), of Newburg, and William Stevens, of Poughkeepsie. The latter rowed a new boat, unnamed, built by Mackay, in Stephen Roberts' boat building establishment; Ward rowed his brother's boat, the Dick Risdon; Biglin, the Wm. Decker; Burger, the Restless, and the Pittsburg oarsman the same boat in which Hamili rowed Ward the previous day for the championship.

The start was effected at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, all the boats being drawn up in line, and the different colored uniforms of the rowers giving a pretty effect to the scene. Stevens showed first in tront, leading a clear length, with Ward second, Biglin third, and Bush fourth. These relative positions were maintained for the first mile, when Ward, passing Stevens, took the lead and turned the stake boat first, the Pittsburg rower being close up with Stevens. Ward maintained his leading position all the way home, passing the judges' stake boat first in thrity-eight minutes and thirty-five seconds; Bash, who passed Stevens on the return course, was seen ad, fifteen seconds Stevens on the return course, was seen ad, fifteen seconds behind the winner, and Stevens forty-five seconds behind Bash. Biglin was fourth and Burger lasti; but their time was not taken. There was not much betting, the little that was done being at 'even between Ward and Stevens and Bash and Stevens in their relative positions in the race at the finish.

The backers of Joah. Ward,

Ortoket Match.

Yesterday afternoon these clubs played a return match on their grounds at Hoboken, which resulted in a signal victory for the New Yorkers. Notwithstanding the game

Pirst Innings. Runs.	Second Innings. Runs.
Campbell, not out 0 Weston c. Maddock b.	c. Higham b. Beech 0
Garrison 0	Run out 0
Liversey b. Garrison 13	b. Tyler 2
H. Tucker b. Garrison 0 Clarendon c. Hall b. Gar-	c. Hall b. Tyler 0
rison 3	c. and b. Tyler 3
Boyd b. Tyler 4	1 b. w., b. Beech 0
Walker, ron out 1	b. Beech 6
J. Tucker b. Garrison 15 Sebring c. Hall b. Garri-	c. Higham b. Tyler 3
900 T	c. Tyler b. Beech 5
Semma, L b w , b Tyler I	b Tyler 8
Fryan b. Tyler 0	Not out 0
Byes 2	Widos, 4; bye, 1 5
Total 46	Total 27
NEW	YORK.
First Imnings.	Run.
Hali b. Tucker	
Rickcords, 1. b. w., b. Livers	ey 12
Parkins, L b. w., b. Tucker	
Tyler b. Tucker	
Heech, run out	0
McCutchen o. Walker b. Live	
Maddock c. Clarendon b. Live	
Garrison c. Sebring b Livers	
Seeley b. Liversey	
Huseon, L. b. w., b. Liveracy	
Wide, 1; leg byes, 2	
mane, at sell olice, 2	

Umpires -Merara, Palin and Wm. Crossley,

THE POWER OF STATE COURTS.

The Action Against the Secretary of versus Seward-Arguments of Counsel-Important Issues, &c.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Petore Judge Cle ke. SERT 30.—Colonel Gerge W. Jones w. William H. Seward, Secretary of Stat.—At the sitting of the Court this morning the case of Jones against Seward, some par ticulars of which appeared in yesterday's Herath, was again brought up on motion of Mr. James T. Brady for its removal to the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. McKeon, counsel for plaintiff, insisted that the pe-tition for the removal of this action to the United States Circuit Court should have been more full in stating the particulars of plaintiff's arrest. He also contended that of their power to take cognizance of a case like this. If this could be done the President would be endowed with absolute power and unlimited discretion in regard to

a class of persons in the community who seemed to think that in time of war the government had everything except power, and could obtain anything except men and money. The detendant was here asking only what he was childed to by the constitution, which declared that the judicial power of the United States embraced all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the Union. Cemity and reciprocal regard, as well as the roles of law, had settled in the courts of this State that in all such that the decisions of the federal courts are conclusive. In like manner the Supreme Court of the United States had held that on all questions as to the validity and construction of State laws the decisions of the several States were binding. The judicial power of the nation would be of no avail if every State could determine for itself upon the questions arising under the federal constitution. If the views of the plantiff's counsel were maintained, then, in the event of the Usion being restored, every person taken prisoner in a Southern State—in South Carolina, for example—could support an action for false imprisonment if the tribunals of such State should hold that the arrest was unconstitutional. The petition was entirely correct and full, as the law required. The Congress of 1863 had done no more than that of 1833, when nullification occurred. All notions against revenue officers of the United States were to be transferred to the federal courts under the act of 1833. No one complained that it was unconstitutional. The present law extended the right of removal to cases of arrest under the President with such large powers were asswered by Chief Justice Tarcy in the case of Luther vs. Borden, where, during the four robellion, a man's house was broken open and searched without warrant on suspicion that the plantiff was engaged in the rebellion and would be found within the house. The defendant did not ask that the constitution should be suspended in war, but, on the content, that it should be enforced both in peace and war. H

page and war. He was perfectly prepared to meet the plaintiff's case: and Mr. Brady underlook to say that the jury who tried the action would give a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Brady then went on to argue his case at length, and made the following points:—

It may be contended that this case does not arise under the constitution of the United States, nor any law of the United States, and that therefore Congress could not invest the Circuit Court of the United States with jurisdiction ever it. But the papers in the proceeding show that the acts complained of by the plaintiff were done by the defendant as Secretary of State of the United States, during a rebellion, by authority of the constitution and of the President. One question at the trial will be whether under the constitution in President or Secretary of State and a right to cause or order the arrest of the plaintiff. The fourth section of the act of March 3, 1863, makes "any order of the President, or under his authority," at any time during the existence of the rebuiltion, "a defonce in all courts to any action" for any arrest, imprisonment or act dose or omitted to be dose under or by color of the President's order, or of any law of Congress. The learned counsel for the plaintiff contends that this act is repugnant to the constitution of the United States, being, as he alleges, retroactive, and operating to divest rights which had become vested before its enactment. When, therefore, the action is tried, and the defendant seeks to justify under this act of Congress, its constitutionality will be a most impertant question in the case. Thu, it appears that the case is one arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and as such is embraced within the indicial power of the United States, from a such is embraced within the indicial power of the United States, from any cases through the hands of departments, and the scoretary of State, under an order, in writing algued by him, and dated in Poember, 1891. This was done under the authority

mont what was adopted; but it was, nevertheless conferred states was adopted; but it was, nevertheless conferred by our forefathers for reasons which they deemed ample and conclusive. Amongst the ablest opporeus of the power was Thomas Jefferson; bit his arguments were not deemed sufficient to prevent its being delegated.—Story's Comms., 34 Vel. 88, 123, 1637, 1641; Same 1st Vol. 88, 209, 206, 267, 483, 484; 3 Flack's Comms., 137, 138.

1 Tucker's B'ackstone, App., 291, 292 If it were intended

power was Thomas Jefforson; b.t. his arguments were not deemed sufficient to prevent its being delegated.—
Story's Comms., 3d vol. St. 1535, 1637, 1641, Same Ist Vol. St., 200, 200, 207, 483, 484; 3 Hack's Comms. 137, 133. I Tucker's Backstone, 542; 322 if it were intended that a citizen should even during a rebellir so or inv. sion, be arrested only for such cause and in south manner as would justify his arrest when noither rebellion nor invasion existed, no power to suspend the habeas corpus would ever have been conferred. On the contrary, the writ would have been lost to apply to hall cases, so that no other than strictly legal arrests could be made. In giving the opinion of the court our present able, pure and venerated Chief Justice (Taney), after declaring that in the case of a sovereign State in this Union, as well as in regard to a foreign nation, "the government acknowledged by the President is dangerous to libertly, and may be abused. All power may be abused if placed in unworthy hands."

"The ordinary course of proceedings in courts of justice would be utterly unfit for the cress. And the elevated office of the President is contrary course of proceedings in courts of justice would be utterly unfit for the cress. And the elevated office of the President is an experience of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of so much moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against a will under the court of the court of the court of the court of the property of the count of the court of the co

der authority claimed to arise from the constitution and laws of the United states, and placing his defence on the right by such authority to do what he is charged with, a case is presented of which Congress may authorize the circuit courts of the United States to take countraines to the excusion of the State tribuna's. It has done so in the sineance, and on the evidence adduced under the law cut d to these points the order triayed for should be made divesting this court of any turther jurisdiction or control over the present action or any future proceeding in 4.

After an able argument on behalt of the plaintiff by Mr. Edwin R. Monde, associated with Mr. McKeon, in which he strenuously contended that the icress of his cincit was unconstitutional, Judge Clerke took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE DRAFT.

The business trans-cted in this district yesterday was quite meagre; but to-day the Board of Enrolment will be occupied from morning till night in adjudicating the claims to exemption of those whose cases were laid ever until the lat of October, which embrace aliens, nou residents, &c., to the number of several hundred. The Soard of Enrolment will not, of course, be able to dispose of so great a number in one day, and will, consequently, most from day to day until they are all settled. On and after to-day all those who have not reported to Provest Mar. from day to day until they are all settled. On and after to-day all those who have not reported to Provest Mar. shal Ethardt will be regarded as descriers and punished accordingly. Those who have been held to service and been allowed a furioush, will be required to report for dust to day or furnish a proper substitute to serve for three years or the war in their stead. After to-day this privilege will cease.

The following is the list for yesterday, with the disposition of each case:—

sition of cach Case:—

FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES,

Lou's N. Strauss, Sweeny's Hotel, furnished Joseph Stahl; Elijah Oglive, No. 28 Bowery, furnished John Spelicy: H. D. Hooker, No. 48 Sollivan street, furnished Thomas Grogan: Henry Evons, No. 339 Washington street, furnished John H. Schultz: George Corning, No. 50 White street, furnished Michael Quinn.

Alexander Spencer.

IRLD TO SPAYICS.
Thomas J. Cortisse. Andrew kysn.
PHYSICAL DESARLITY.
William McManus, Canlel Sheean.
PAID COMMUTATION FIR.
John J. Mangles, Gilbert Fowler.

David Hartley (colored).
UNDER AGE. Richard E. De Forrest.

VIII. COLOR MILLOC		RECA	PITU	LATE	Mr.					
Laid ove	d substitu					 	 	3		 27
Furnishe	d substitui	tes				 		53		
Non-resid	dents					 	 			
Paid com	dents	ee				 	 			
Physical	disability.					 	 		***	
Held to	duty					 				
Under ag	0					 	 88	535		
Over age						 	 			
Transport in the										

THE FIFTH DISTRICT. The business lere fore on as usual. Out of the num-ber reporting for examination, however, more mon are being obtained now than in the earlier history of the ex-

Held for service
Substitutes accepted
Physical disability
Alienage
All other causes.

rice:— Clusch, Philip Hoppersferry, Heary Bertrand, Matthew Fitzsimmons, Wm. Syers, John Byrne, George Wilson, Jas. Daly, Thos. Casper, C. Fitzsimmons. The following are the names of the substitutes according capited :— John Phieffer, Robert Lyons, Jacob Gelming, Chas. Schuman, John Schoumen, John Hyde, Conrad Miller, Jas. Cursy, Henry C. Davis, Michael Brown, David Wil-

The number of claimants coming forward before this Board has increased very much since the conclusion of the hearing of the conscripts of the Ninth ward. The Board is now doing justice to the claims from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, and these were about one hundred persons from those wards present yesterday

when the proceedings commenced.

During the day's examination the only originality developed was in the case of Mr. Thes. Burton, who brought a lady, that said she nursed him when he was born, to testify that he was thirty-six years old. But this lady could speck only from a rather defective memory, as, although she persisted strongty. In anying that Mr. Purton was thirty-six years old, she could not recollect the date of his birth or even her own age at the time. She was subjected to a very skillful cross examination by Captain Farr, without elleiting anything but the fact that while she positively cortilled that Mr. Burton was thirty-six years old, and the same age as her brother, she could neither tell her brother's age or her own, or the date of the year that Mr. Pur on her brother were bern in. All she knew was that Mr. Burton was thirty-six years old, although she had no date or guide, and could recollect no circumstance that had a tendency to fix that peculiar year in her memory. The loard required evidence more consistent than this, and laid the case over.

The following is a list of the cases disposed of during the day:

TENSISTER SUPPTITIES.

John Quin, Archibald Johnson, Wm. Derbyshire.

Wm. Risbridger, David R. Williams, Wm. Ricbards, Thos. Keighran, Thos. Stewart, Thos. Delaney, Jas. Mor-ris, Edward C. Koch, Jas. McGovern, Emile B. Thomas, Ed. Tiernan. RECAPITULATION.

ver age				
isability				
liens				
aid over				
nly son of widow	******			
Total ent to general rendez	vous			
The Board adjourned	at two	P. M.	until ele	ven A.
THE SE	VENTE	DISTRI	Cr.	
In this district Cantai			Charles and the same of the	find on

C. Miller, J. Mander, J. Hietz, John Miller, P. Seidel, D. Piate, H. Grode, K. Roth, Geo. Bechteid, H. F. Weacott, W. Leckerling, M. Washburne, C. Bourili, C. Saindey, G. Becker, S. Scheibert, J. Fettrich, Samuel J. Warta.

Wm. Hanell, H. C. Patterson, W. Knowles, S. Smith, C. Enders, Geo. Litting, C. Flats, Paul Frachs.

F. Drenkl.

F. Drenk!

ALIENS

M. Kapper, A. Wolff, Heary Weiss, A. Duane, C. Schill, H. Brown, R. Dalton, F. Kaplow, C. Koepler, J. Mahoney.

SUBSTITUTE ACCEPTED.

Edward Choiton sends Win. Smith, Theodore Vreeland sends John Conlin, Thomas J. Grout sends Fred'k Kaist, Samoel Forter sends F. W. Prangs, Thos. Wacot sends M. Samoel Forter sends F. W. Prangs, Thos. Wacot sends M. Samoel Forter, L. Kuhiman sends F. Flache, Win. Bittace sends Leon Stevens, John Power sends Robort Davis.

BELD FOR DUTY.

J. Parvington, C. Bird, M. J. koCarthy, J. Russel, David Walker, Louis Spats.

ORLY SON OF ACID PARVILL.

THE HIGHTH DISTRICT.

THE MONTH DISTRICT.

The business in this district yesterday was principally confined to examining men who were presented as substitutes. The number in attendance each day to present claims for exemption is becoming no small that Captam Manierre, the Provost Marshal, will be compelled to adopt some mesns to compel their attendance.

THE NINTE DISTRICT.

P. Mead, F. Geyer, G. Glam, G. Thiel, A. Purdy, G. Stelman, A. Pfang, D. Beir, F. Ludwig, Thomas Hardy and P. Hassinger.

J. F. Pettigrew, F. Callian, J. Daiy, B. Dolen, J. M. Mr. ier, H. Sonieid, J. McConnell, A. Wernicks, R. H. Krpatrick, J. Nicholson, K. Curran, E. Carroll and M. Barnestee.

P. Traphagen, H. Schoelder, P. Anderson and E al-

P. Minoch.

Paid COMMUTATION.

A. Douglass, Jr.

G. Fuster, G. M. Cone, G. D. Parks, J. Kenny, A.

George, W. Dipperman, J. Graham, E. S. Wells, E. Rive, L. Woods, P. Amon, F. Paxter, J. Bitchell, F. Scheibe, R. Curran, W. H. To e. J. H. Darting.

APPLICATIONS FOR FELLEF REFUSED.

The following claims of applicants for relief, in consequence of alleged injuries sustained during the late riots, have been devied by the Supervisor's Committee:have been denied by the Supervisor's Committee—
Fordinand H-yer. \$20 00 James Vincent. \$25 00
Francis Staea. 85 75 Emma Briva. 20 00
Barthel mer Green. 175 00 James J. Twite. 18 75
Sami, Van Horn. 31 00 Henry M. Concult. 80 00
James P. Black. 18 25 James H. Armstrong 205 00
James P. Black. 18 25 James H. Armstrong 205 00
James P. Black. 18 25 James H. Armstrong 205 00
James P. Black. 18 25 James H. Armstrong 205 00
James P. Jawson. 15 00 Calestial Jofferson. 15 00
Perrival P. Lawson. 15 00 Calestial Jofferson. 15 00
Charles Maithews. 193 60 John & D. Walker. 200 00
William Byrd. 15 00 Pinlo P. Barnum. 54 00
George W. Spriggs. 13 00 Nathan Pavidson. 127 00
Maria B. yard. 20 00

Interesting Question Respecting the Boundaries Between New York and Kings Counties. An interesting boundary question has grown out of on-

of the claims for damages growing out of the late conscription riots. On the 15th of Joly last a portion of the Atlantic Docks was injured by one of the Brocklyn mobs, and the steam dredging machine Oneida, as well as a number of scows, were entirely destroyed. The Atlantic Bock Company subsequently put in a claim against the county of Kings for the damage done to their property, but, were informed by the authorities of that recion that the proper place to file such a complaint was with Computer left Brennan, of this city, on the ground that the original boundary line of New York county extended to high water mark on the Brooklyn aide of the Fast river. According to the old mans of New York this decision of the Brooklyn aide of the Fast river. According to the old mans of New York this decision of the Brooklyn authorities would appear to be correct, inasanuch as the boundary line of New York is extended to the high water mark on an extensive portion of Kings county side, and also to the high water mark, along Harlem river on Westchesier county side. Since the drawing of these maps no change has been made in the boundary line of the two counties, and the question therefore be comes of great interest which count is liable to pay the bill claimed by the Atlantic Dock Company. The property of the company, docks, &c. is built out into the Fast river beyond the high water mark, and it would there ours seem that what has so long been considered within the actual boundaries of Brooklyn is really included in the county of New York. The Atlantic Pock Company have fled bills for damages against Kings county and New York county, so as to protect their rights whatever way the boundary question may be determined.

The Extradition Case. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before John A. Osborn, Fsq.

30.—In the Motter of John M nne, Calling Himself

SERT. 30.—In the Motter of John M nne, Calling Himself John Hodgem.—Mr. Thomas-lumphy, law partner of Mr. Edwin James, was recalled, and his cross-examination continued at great length in reference to a variety of suits, cross-suits, settlements, releases and other logal proceedings in which Hodgson was concerned and the witness? firm interested. All this evulence was taken under objection, and subject to be strock out. Mr. Dunphy asked the Commissioner to take judicial notice of the fact that his testimony in regard to professional relations with the accused was drawn from him by the cross-examination of counsel for the defence.

Adjourned to Wednesday, Getcher 7, at one o'clock P. M. Counsel for the British government, Mr. F. F. Marhury and Mr. Halley, of London; for the Engish creditors, Messrs. James and Dunphy; for the accused, Mossrs. John McKeon, Chas. Edwards and Bernard Hughes.

Before Hon, Judge Barbour.

SET. 30.—Cadwell vs. Howke and Goodenough.—In this case an order of arrest had been granted by Judge Monell, holding the defendants to bail in the sum of \$3,000 cach. The case came up to dry, on a motion to vacate the order of arrest. The affidavits were of the most conflicting character; the plaintiff alleging that the sum of \$3,000 had been paid by Mr. Haight in his life time, to the defendants, in her behalf, and the defendants alleged that the money had been received by them for her husband, who had threatened an action for criminal conversation against Mr. Haight in his lifetime. The case occupied all day, and a greater portion of yesterday. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. Mesars, Edwin James and Thomas Punphy for plaintiff; S. B. Courtney and Hill for defendants.

Court of Appenia.
Turenar, Sept. 29, 1863.

respondents, age. Van Hyck, Superintendent, &c., appellant. Judgment affirmed.

CALENDAB.

McGregor vs. Bueil and another. Ordered on special calendar as No. 4½.

No. 12.—Perkins vs. New York Ceutral Rail vad Company. Ordered forward and made No. 5½.

No. 7.—Gardner vs. Barney & Butler. Set down for Thursday, October 1.

Clute vs. James and another. Ordered to be placed on calondar, with leave-to submit.

Levis H. Meyer, appellant, agst. James J. Rosevett, respendent. Judgment reversed.

No. 2.—People vs. Fellinger. Submitted by Mr. A. Ookey Hall on part of people.

No. 2.—People vs. Campbell. Argued. Mr. A. Anthony for people. Mr. A. Waser for prisoner.

No. 3.—People vs. Cobel. Argued. Mr. A. Ookey Hall for people. Mr. E. Blankman for prisoner.

No. 4.—Clark and others vs. Parsons and others. Argument opened by Mr. F. G. Lapham for appellants. Still on.

The annual session of the Diocesan Episcopal Conven-tion was opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning in St.

communion was administered by memory assistants.

After a short recess an organization for business was effected, and the Convention soon after adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

Peter Young, a native of Germany, aged eighteen years. Peter Young, a native of Germany, aged eighteen years, now lying dangerously iff from the effects of a pistel shot wound accidentally received at the hands of Adolph Kortz, under the following circumstances — Young was a negar maker, it appears, and was in the employ of Kertz, at No. 1754 Edvision street. On Monday evening his employer took a revelver out of a closet for the purpose of exhibiting it to some friends who had recently arrived from Germany. The pistel was leaded, and while it was being replaced in the closet, it accidentally exploded, wounding Young in the neck. Dr. Bonton made an examination of the lajury, and gave it as his opinion that the patient would not recover. The jury exculpated Kertz, and the Coroner ordered his discharge. Young liven at No. 23b avenue A, and is said to have been a young man of excellent character.

lives at No. 22h avenue A, and is said to have been a young man of excellent character.

DANGER OF JUEFING FROM FRENT BOATT—PATAL RETULT.—
Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at No. 266 West Houston street, on the body of James Hackett, an Irish boy, thirteen years of age, who died from tetonus, occasioned by an injury to his foot, which was crushed between one of the Brooklyn forty boats and the bridge on the 14th ult., while deceased was in the act of jumping from the boat before it was made fast. The jury readered a verdict of "Accidental death."

from the boat before it was made fast. The jury readered a verdict of "Accidental death."

Found Drad.—John Smith, thirty five years of age, and a native of England, was found dead in his bed at Love-joy's Hotel, where he had taken lodgings. Dr. George B. Bouton made a post mortem examination of the body, and found that inflammation of the liver was the cause of death. Coroner Wildey held an inquest. Deceased was third engineer on board a Spanish feigate, but was discharged on the Pacific e-cast in consequence of ill health. He was on his way home at the time of his death, and has left a wife and several children in Southampton, Jugiand.

DROWNING CASUALIT—VERDICT OF CRISERE.—Coroner Bannay held an inquest at No. 524 Tenth avenue, upon

DROWNING CARCALLY.—VERDRY OF CRESCRE.—Coroner Radday hold an inquest at No. 524 Tests avenue, upon the body of Mary C. Rafferty, a child about eighteen morths old, who was drowned by falling into a cistern at No. 312 West Thirty-eights street. The evidence showed that the agent of the premises had been notified of the dangerous situation of the cistern, but neglected to have it properly secured. The jury rendered a vertice consuring the agent, Mr. A. P. Smith for bis carelesmess in leaving the place in an exposed condition, and the Coroner required him to give bail in the sum of \$2.000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Farat Fall.—An inquest was also held by Coroner Ransay upon the body of Mrs. Sarah Schaffer, aged seventy four years, who died at her residence, No. 35 East Twenty-mith street, from the effects of a fall upon a stove. Deceased was a native of this city.

Another Shooting Cascalty.—A negro waster, named John Gray, died at the New York Homesal yesterday, from the effects of a pistol shot wound received about a week ago, at the corner of Broadway and Primes street, under the following circumstances. Deceased was cleaning out some spittoons, when a locked pixel fell from his breast and inflicting a fastal word. Coroner Ransey held an inquest upon the body.

The Rushar Sandar's Boo'r Recovered.—The body of Emelian Chaugroff, the Journal anilot, who was drowned at the foot of Robinsea street on Monday night, was recovered yenterday. Coroner Naumann held assignates upon the testing.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BEAN-FOWIER.—In Brocklyn, on Wednesday, September 30, by the Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, Geo. H. Beier to Sanan G., cliest daughter of the late Char. C. Fowler.
GENDORY—GARRIER.—On Wednesday, September 30, by the Rev. E. O. Wings, rector of the Church of the Resurrection, Renzame B. Gencory to Rennece A., eidest daughter of william G. Harber, Fag., all of this city. No cards. Humann—Lippart—On Wednesday, September 20, by the Rev. Honry Bhackard, Sakuri W. Humann to Advisia A. Lippart, all of Brocklyn.

Wieslan—Rucches.—Al Rochester, Mass., on Monday September 28, by Rev. Edwin Leonard, Hessay H. Wieslan, of Brocklyn, to Fair T., daughter of Hoo. James Ruggles, of the former thece.

Births.

Disferences.—Augusta Disperse g. whe of Courst Disferences, of 125th street, between Second and in d avenues, gave birth to three male children two weeks since, whe are now all living.

Honce — On Sunday, Sentember 27, the wife of Mr. C. H. Honce, 25 Schormerhern street, Recoklyn, of a son. Mysis — On Thesday morning, September 29, Mrs. Atters Myres of a daughter.

Died.

Arange.—At his late resiferce, on Staten Island, on Monday, September 28, Davin Ausner, in the Soth year of his age.

His friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from Grace church, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation.

Phoneure.—On Wednesday morning, September 30, at ten o'clock, John Enward Phoneure, the beloved son of Bonnia and Mary Broderick, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days. of heimis and Mary Broderick, ared 2 years, 2 ments and 17 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather. Thomas Bergan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 246 West Thirty-second street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two oblock

NE.—At Washington, Peter O. Berrine, aged 38

DOCOCK
BRITINE.—At Washington, PRIER O. BRITINE, aged 33
years at 6 months.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.
BRIENAN.—On Wednesday, Sentember 30, after a short
illness. Chinesophine Britishan, aged 75 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to
steed the funeral, from his late residence, No. 245 West
Forty-third street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock,
without further notice.
BRAIN.—On Williamsburg, on Tuesday, September 20,
after a lin, ering illness, Alvira 8. Brain, eldest daughter
of Fera Beach.
CLARK.—On Wednesday, Sentember 30, JAMES CLARK, of
Comnany H., sixt- ninth regiment, Irish Brigade.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, this (Thur-day) afternoon,
at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 102 Fast
Eleventh street, without further notice.
PROGURETY.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 188 Fast
Twenty firth arrest, on Friday afternoon, at two o'cl ck.
Dunny.—On Wednesday, September 30, of paralysis,
Elezamern, widow of Richard Dunphy, in the 63d year of
the rige.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 107
Greene street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

her ago.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 107 Greene atreet, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

New triesms uppers please 60.52.

Here — On Wednesday morning, September 30, Jones Jawe., son of John and Johanna Brake, aged 3 years, 11 mp. the ord 22 days.

The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemeter, from the residence of his parents, No. 21; tast wenty-mird street, this (Jhurday) attendon, at two o'clock, Dirgas, Sudded), on Tocsday, September 29, of disease of the heart, John S. Euggan, a native of freland, aged 43 years.

disease of the heart, John S. Lugdan, a native of freland, aged 43 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers to law, Edward Burke and James Crowley, are resuccivilly invited to attend the funced, this (Thursday) atternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 280 South First street, Williamsburg, Danson —On Tuesday, September 29 after a short illness, which he bore with Christian fortifude and resignation, Walliam Disson, in the 60th year of his age.

Belatives and friends are respectfully in itsel to attend the funcral, at his late residence, No. 72 West Twenty-sixth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

Ence.—On Wednesday, September 30, John Moore

without further notice.

Eng.—On Wednesday, September 30, John Moore Eng., ged 13 years and 5 months.

Bits remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery this (Thursday) alternoon, at two o'clock, from the resistence of his marchia. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FINCHMAID.—On Tuesday, September 29, Michaid, Friends, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thur day) after soon, at half-mat two o'clock, from the late residence, No. 20 Blige sires.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Feter's church, en Friday afternoon, at half-nest one o'clock;

LARKIN.—Un Tuesday, September 28. of apoplexy, Wilson Larkin, ared 33 years, a native of Ayroort, somity Galway Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 avenue B.

Rose-veit street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

No. 3.—People vs. Cobel. Argued. Mr. A. Oakey Hall for people: Mr. F. Halmman for prisoner.

No. 4.—Clark and others vs. Parsons and others. Argument opened ty Mr. F. G. Lapham for appellants. Still on.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Surreme Court. Calendar—This Calendar

Surreme Court. Calendar—This Calend

MURITY, wife of Thomas Murshy a native of the parish of Ballyhale, townland of Ballykneck, county kikenny, Ireland, after a long and tedons iffecas, which she bow with Christian fortitude, aged 66 years.

The friends of the tamily are increde to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 Mott street, on

The friends of the tarmly are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 Mott street, on Friday afterneon, at haif-past one o'clock.

Moons.—At No. 80 East Breadway, Jarms Moons, from injuries received in getting off the ears in Breoklyn. The funeral will take place at two o'clock this day.

Monana.—On Tuesday evening, September 29, Owns Moonana, need 23 years.

The remains will be interred in Calvary Cometery, Funeral services at the residence of his mother, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Muraca.—On Wednerday in runs, September 30, at six o'clock, Thomas Murraca, and 18 the remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 19 Red ord street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, to Albany.

Albany papers please copy.

Miller,—On Yednesday afternoon, September 30, Many F., daughter of James A. and Jane A. Miller, need 6 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. Durando, 45 East Twenty-four street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'Knuz.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street, Runsan O'Knuz.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street, Runsan O'Knuz.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street, Runsan O'Knuz.—Bedinds and acquantances are respectfully invited.

grandrocther, 318. M. Durando, 45 tast I wenty-fourth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'KERFA.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street, BRUNARD O'KERFA, god SI years.

His felends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the our ear, this (Thursday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from St. Joseph's church, Sixth avenue, without further invitation.

San Francisco papera please copy.
PERUES.—On Tuesday, September 29, at half-past ten o'clock P. M., Lleutenant ALERET G. PERUES, of Company N. Fitty-second regiment, N. Y. S. M., of typhoid fever, aged 20 years, S months and 9 days.

The friends of the family and the members of the regiment and Hose Company No. 11 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 71 Pacific street, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

PEAREALL.—On Sunday evening, September 27, Frances-PEAREALL, widow of Thomas C. Peareall, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and acquaintances, and those of her see, Edward Peareall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Waverley place, without further invitation.

ROOME.—On Wednesday, September 30, after a long and painful filmess, which he hore with Christian torthude and resignation, Peter P. Roome, in the 67th year of his sec.

ral, this (Thursday) afternoon, the top 6 clock, from the residence of her brother in-less, G. Armstrong, 175 East Thirty fourth street.

V.S. Ilaarcon.—On Wedney by morning, September 30, Leer Strong, youngest child Ad. A. Linds and Abbie Van Blarcom, agod 3 years and 7 mentles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invised to attend the furgersl, from the residence of her parents, 34 Morton street, Willemburg, on Friday afternoon, at Dair-past one related the residence of the Vanan.—On Tue day, September 29, Harrier H. wife of J. Wheret and edded daughter of R. R. Throckmorton, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to site 4 the fuperal, from her late residence, in (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Zimprenance—Suddenly, on Tuenday morning, September 21 and 21 the size of the fuperal from the function of the fuperal function.

invitation.

Zimuranianu.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Reptember 28, Mania Louine Zimuranian, widow of John Q. Zimuranian, son, of the city.

'the friends of the family, and those of her son in-law, the friends of the family, and those of her son in-law, Senjamin Tomes, are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary church, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty first street, on Friday morning, at ten o'closh, without further invitation.